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ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS RECOND CLASS MATTER.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 31, 1884.

To any person who will send us a club of ten new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE we will present the Order, but who a few years ago commanded a new Waterbury watch, inclosed the drummer-boy who now commands him in a handsome satin-lined case, and warranted to keep accurate time.

A RARE CHANCE.

The most valuable of military works is undoubtedly the Rebellion Record, the official publication of the War Department. Volumes one, two, three and five of this work are now out of print, but THE TRIBUNE has managed to secure a complete set (eleven volumes) and a most happy choice. As a representative priwill send the set to any address on receipt of \$17. Address simply THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE, Washington, D. C.



Old Gentleman at the Ticker:

"My young friend, there are just two things that I can rely on implicitly: One is that little telegraphic indicator there, and the other is my Waterbury watch. To them I trust the most valuable things I have in the world,-my money and my time, -and they never deceive me. The ticker indicates how I ought to invest my money, and how that which I have invested is panning out, while my Waterbury watch guides me as surely about the disposal of my time. Both always tell the exact truth. You may not have any use for the telegraph indicator, my young friend,-at least yet awhile,-but you cannot have a Waterbury watch any too soon. You want money, you say, worse than anything else? Well, time is money, and if you have a reliable time-piece, you can readily dispose of your time so as to convert it into money. Send to THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE for one immediately."

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE.

unusual ability, and reads very pleasantly, in-Blasm of the meeting comrades, and other pleas- Nation. ing incidents, are very attractively described. The speeches and routine matter are cut down to their very pith, and so every line is well worth reading.

"Carleton" tells, in his own spirited way, of the capture of Fort Macon and New Berne. A very excellent sketch is given by a gentleman who is an anthority on the subject of the illrear of Atlanta. A bright interview with Gen. Sheridan is not the least interesting matter in the paper. The various Departments are kept up to their usual excellence, and from first to last it is a paper that we are quite willing to have go before our readers, for we are very sure that they will not find a better or more interesting one come to their post-office from any source. Next week we will not have any of the long reports, or political matter, that we have had to give so much room to of late, and we expect to use the space so gained to make an exceedingly bright and readable paper.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Next week we expect to lay before our readers an article of more than usual importance and interest. During his tour abroad Gen. O. O. Howard visited the field of Waterloo, and made a study of that most famous battle of mod- to take up a gun when a gun was needed more ern warfare. He has written a monograph upon it, which, considering the General's high standwriter, is as important and interesting a contribution to the history of that decisive struggle as has ever been given to the public. It is and 22 upon the enemy's works. something that we are quite sure will produce a marked sensation both in this country and with Gen. Howard it will be given the readers lication will begin next week. We know that every reader will thoroughly enjoy it.

THE 18TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

The 18th Annual Encampment of the G. A. R. of the United States has ended. It began auspiciously, it progressed harmoniously and ended in glowing enthusiasm. In all things good, desirable and rich in promise it far surpassed any of its 17 predecessors. This is especially cheering in showing the continuous development of the Order, and its exaltation into higher esteem and usefulness.

Good fortune attended the Encampment from the very first. The selection of Minneapolis as a meeting-place was a very happy choice. In that thriving, bustling city, built up mainly by the men who had actively par-AGENTS - We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL ticipated in the war, the comrades met such a reception as warmed their hearts with the patriotic ardor of '61.

The Encampment itself was made up of a superior class of men. A close observer commented very favorably upon the comparison it made with the highest legislative or other label on the last paper received, and specify any cor- gatherings seen in the country. There is every reason why this should be so. The Order is bringing within its pale all the men who made from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pen- their mark during the war, or who served there as boys, and have since achieved distinction in the walks of civil life. A notable only. We do not return communications or manu- accession-above all notable as indicating the present tendency-was the presence and active circumstances quarantee their publication at any participation of the late General of the Army. Gen. Sherman's accession shows the increasing desire among all who served during the war to enroll themselves in the ranks of the Order. The ensuing years will probably find but very

> Another of the peculiarly gratifying features of the Encampment was a demonstration of its thoroly American character, in that it levels all ranks. A private soldier-a drummer-boywas elevated to its highest office, and among the first to extend him congratulations was a man who is now but a private in the ranks of and 200,000 more like him, and is one of the most illustrious soldiers of the day. A brilliant orator in the Encampment was a colored comrade, who began his military career as a campfellower and bootblack for the officers who now meet him upon perfect equality and listen to his words with pleasure.

few of these outside its lines.

As we have said elsewhere, the election of S. Kountz for Commander-in-Chief was vate soldier, as a man who left a leg on a Southern battlefield, as an enthusiastic Grand Army man, and one who has been splendidly successful in building up the Order in his own city and the great State of Ohio, Comrade Kountz combines in himself qualifications for the Commandership that very few men possess. The ready acquiescence of all competitors in the wish of the majority was a very gratifying acknowledgment of his fitness for the place, as well as of their generous subordination of self-interest to the good of the Order.

Ohio and other comrades than to the determination of a large portion of the Encampment to at last reward a most carnest and successful worker for the good of the Order. There was ent and enthusiastic were his supporters. His genuinely modest reception of the great honor conferred upon him was thoroly characteristic

among the comrades. Comrade Rea, of Minneapolis, was selected as Senior Wice-Commander-in-Chief, primarily as a recognition of the Department and city to which the Encampment had owed so much for its delightful and profitable session. At the same time it was honoring an enthusiastic and efficient worker, to whose efforts as Department Commander are largely due the splendid growth of the Department of Minnesota.

In Comrade Ira E. Hicks, of Dakota, the Encampment still further testified its obligations to the Northwest, and also conferred worthy honors. The same should be said of Comrade J. M. Shaunafelt, of Michigan, selected as Chaplain-in-Chief.

Nashville would doubtless have received this year the long-coveted prize of being the place for the next meeting but for the disposition of the comrades of late to make long journeys. It is as if they have been seized with a Though very much of this week's issue issue | desire to explore the land they saved. So, having is given up to the report of the proceedings of been to a fair Southern city-Baltimore-in the Annual Encampment at Minneapolis, it will 1882, they went to the far-away Rockies at be found a very interesting paper. The report Denver in 1883, and this year visited the of the Encampment proceedings is made with boundless wheat-fields of the teeming Northwest, and next year will seek the salt-breezes deed. The scenes in Minneapolis, the enthu- of the Atlantic at the sunrise boundary of the

> So the Encampment of 1884 passes into history as a highly brilliant chapter in the annals | Being practically placed upon the pay of the Euro-

COMMANDER JOHN S. KOUNTZ. The annual Encampment chose wisely and well in selecting John S. Kountz, of Toledo, O., for the new Commander-in-Chief. This is said men who were his competitors for that honorable position. They are all admirably qualified for the place, and would have discharged its duties with zeal and ability. But Comrade Kountz's qualifications are unusual. In the first place, he is a representative private soldier. and a one-legged one at that.

At the age of 16 he enlisted in the splendid 37th Ohio-the 3d Ohio German-regiment as a drummer. In all that superb regiment's long campaign amid the mountains and valleys of West Virginia, in all its laborious marches. raids and retreats, in the sharp fights at Cotton Hill, Logan Court-house, Wyoming, Princeton Road, Fayetteville and a score of angry skirmishes, Drummer Kountz was ever in his place, ever kindly and helpful to his comrades. ever cheerful and resolute under all manner of discouragements and hardships, and ever ready

than his drum. His regiment was transferred to the Army ing as a soldier and his well-known abilities as a of the Tennessee, and with it Drummer Kountz took part in the siege of Vicksburg, participating in the bloody assaults of May 19

The last part of November, 1863, found the regiment in front of Bragg's lines on Mission Europe. In accordance with our arrangements Ridge. On the 25th it was in line of battle making ready for its part in the grand assault of The National Tribune first, and the pub- upon that frowning stroughold, which was to wrest from the rebels all that they had gained by the battle of Chicksmangs. Drummer ings between ourselves and any of the members of

place in ranks, musket in hand. The assault was made, and the regiment repulsed, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded. Among the latter was the gallant little drummer, whose leg was so hopelessly shattered that it had to

Returning home to Toledo he was given a place in the County Treasurer's office, and then elected County Treasurer for two terms. Afterward he was elected County Recorder by handsome majority, when everybody else on the Republican ticket was defeated. He retired from politics at the conclusion of his term of office and entered the insurance business, in which he has built up a very large and lucrative patronage.

Comrade Kountz has always been an earnest Grand Army man. He was one of the charter members of Forsyth Post,-the largest Post in Ohio,-and has worked zealously to build it up. He has held every office in the Post, and three years ago was elected Commander of the Department of Ohio. Under his administration the Department of Ohio prospered as it never did before. The membership increased enormously, and there was a most gratifying elevation of the Order's spirit and zeal.

Personally, Comrade Kountz is a pleasant, courteous, warm-hearted gentleman, who makes friends with all with whom he comes in

We risk nothing in predicting a brilliant success for his administration. We have no doubt that he will do as well as Commanderin-Chief as he has done as Post Commander of Forsyth Post and as Commander of the Department of Ohio. If he does this, the Order will have abundant reasons for congratulating itself upon its choice.

GEN. LOGAN'S LETTER.

Gen. John A. Logan's letter accepting the Republican nomination for Vice-President of the United States exceeds the expectations of his most sanguine friends. From a gentleman of Gen. Logan's long and distinguished connection with public affairs they had every reason to expect broad and accurate views of public matters, but neither they nor the public could have anticipated a paper that will take even rank with those of the political classics produced by Hamilton, Madison, Jefferson, and other Fathers of the Republic.

The letter is an elevated and able discussion of all the questions which now engage the attention of our people, or which should do so in the early future. Though the space devoted to each topic is necessarily brief, the treatment shows ample and careful study given every one, with conclusions based on sufficient reasoning, and stated in a frank, straightforward way that leaves no doubt whatever as to the writer's stand meaning, and the course he would have the Nation take when called upon to act. There never was a political document more straightforward and unmistakable in its expressions of judgment and opinions. Every line, every phrase breathes the sincerity of the writer, Comrade Kountz's election was due not less and tells of the honesty and courage of his to the enthusiastic personal devotion of his convictions which has characterized the whole of his life. No more sincere and outspoken public man than Gen. Logan lives, and every word in the letter is to the point, and the point is to the right.

arrest the attention of every thinking man, and challenge his approval. Not a paragraph in it but can be read and re-read with profit. of him, and greatly enhanced his popularity There are a few to which we would direct special attention, as careful and authoritative formulations of great principles. The first relates to the protection of American labor:

If there be a Nation on the face of the earth which might, if it were a desirable thing, build a annual report. wall upon its boundary line, deny communion to all the world, and proceed to live upon its own resources and productions, that Nation is the United States. There is hardly a legitimate necessity of civilized communities which cannot be produced from the extraordinary resources of our several States and Territories, with their manufactories, mines, farms, timber lands and water ways. * * The principle involved is one of no great obscurity and can readily be comprehended by any intelligent person calmly reflecting upon it. The political and social systems of some of our trade-competing nations have created working classes miserable in the extreme. They receive the merest stipend for their daily toil, and in the great expense of the necessities of life are deprived of those comforts of clothing, housing and health-producing food with which wholesome mental and social recreation can alone make existence happy and desigable. Now, if the products of those countries are to be placed in our markets, alongside of American products, either the American capitalist must suffer in his legitimate profits, or he must make the American laborer suffer in the attempt to compete with the species of labor above referred to. In the case of a substantial reduction of pay there can be no compensating advantages for the American laborer, because the articles of daily consumpnot produced in the United States and easy of being specially provided for, as coffee and teanot be affected in price by a lowering in duties. Therefore, while he would receive less for his labor, his cost of living would not be decreased. pean laborer, our own would be deprived of facilities for educating and sustaining his family respectably; he would be shorn of the proper opportunicharged with a portion of the obligations of Goveroment would be lessened, the moral tone of the laboring class would suffer, and in them the interreact upon another until there would be a general problem of a good and stable government is how to infuse prosperity among all classes of people-the manufacturer, the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer alike. Such prosperity is a preventive of crime, a security of capital and the very best guarantee of general peace and happiness.

These are words which cannot be too care fully studied, for they contain the very essence of the principles that must govern this country's policy.

The next expression that we would call especial attention to is that on our relations to the other countries of the two Americas: The Republics of Spanish America are allied to us by the very closest and warmest feelings, based upon similarity of institutions and government,

common aspirations, and mutual hopes. The 'great Republic," as frey proudly term the United tion and admiration and as the model for them to build upon, and we should cultivate between them and ourselves closer commercial relations, which course and mutual advantage. Further than this, being small commonwealths, in the military and naval sense of European powers, they look to us as, at least, a moral defender against a system of territorial and other encroachments which, aggressive in the past, has not been abandoned at this day. Diplomacy and intrigue have done much more to wrest the commerce of Spanish America

mercial competition. Politically we should be bound to the republics of our continent by the closest ties, and communications by ships and railroads should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent consistent with a wise and conservative public policy. Above all, we should be upon such terms of friendship as to preclude the possibility of national misunderstand-

from the United States than has legitimate com-

Kountz laid his drum aside, and took up his the American Republican family. The best method incredible. Her husband demanded that she to promote uninterrupted peace between one and all would lie in the meeting of a general conference or congress, whereby an agreement to submit all international differences to the peaceful decisions of friendly arbitration might be reached. An greement of this kind would give to our sister republics confidence in each other and in us, closer ommunication would at once ensue, reciprocally advantageous commercial treaties might be made whereby much of the commerce which now flowacross the Atlantic would seek its legitimate chans nels, and inure to the greater prosperity of all the merican commonwealths

This is a statesmanlike discussion of a matter that is to become of the greatest importance to us in the next few years.

The argument in favor of energetic action to secure the rights of citizenship to the disfranchised Negros of the South is a magnificent one, and the treatment of civil service, labor regulations, etc., all that could be desired.

The document will greatly elevate Gen. Logan in the estimation of all thinking men.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST. TO THE EDITOR: In your very clever article neaded "Which Is the More Sacred?" published in your issue of July 3, you say: "Where the men who crushed the rebellion have received \$1 the men who grew rich on their contracts have received \$5.501" Please tell me, is this \$5.50 in interest on the money loaned, or is there a part of the debt included? I have a few thoughts on this subject that I will send you when I understand the subject sufficiently to write definitely upon it .-GEO. S. MCWATTERS, 221 East 18th street, New

We are sincerely glad that our comrade has a "few thoughts on this subject." It is something that we want not only comrades, but every man and woman in the Nation to think on strongly and earnestly until they arrive at a full comprehension of the subject, and of the decency and righteousness of treating the men whose sacrifice of life and health saved the Nation, as honestly and honorably as they were treated who only gave money to the great cause. We will give Comrade McWatters the exact figures bearing on the matter, taken from the Secretary of the Treasury's report for 1883. The report for 1884 would make a still stronger showing, but it is not yet published. The war indebtedness reached its maximum in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, when it was \$2,773,236,173.69. The report for last year indicated that it had been reduced to \$1,884,171,728.07. Let us put these two

Debt in 1866. \$2,773,236,173 69 Debt in 1884... \$889,061,445 62 Amount paid off .. To this might properly be added the cash in the Treasury for pay-\$345,389,902 92 ment on the debt ...

\$1,233,451,348 54 Making a total of ... We should next add to this sum \$2,117,805,-139.52, which is the aggregate amount of the interest paid on the public debt from June 30, 1862, to June 30, 1884. The figures will then

Total amount of debt paid ... \$889,064,445 62 345,389,002 92 Cash on hand. ... 2,117,805,130 52 Total interest paid

This enormous sum does not yet represent the entire truth, for there were hundreds or millions paid during the war on the debt, and to those who contributed money and material to the war, which do not appear in these statistics. If they would be separated and placed where they belong they would swell the grand total up to nearly \$4,000,000,000!

money paid those who gave life and health instead of money to put down the rebellion? We find the total amount of pensions paid since June 30, 1861, foots up but \$643,048,068.38, or less than one-sixth the total payments to capitalists

right that the men who gave their money to the Government in its time of need should be est liberality should be exercised in the consideration and satisfaction of their claims.

ing the Government's obligations to those who day of her death. placed at its service that compared with which money is mere dross-their lives.

DEATH OF MRS. SWISSHELM. Last week there passed into the dim Beyond an intellect that, had it been placed in a man's body, would have made its possessor one of the great names of the times. Even hampered as she was by the social straight-jacket which in the first half of the century cramped a woman's development, and attempted to suppress all her public activity, Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm tion which he uses-with the exception of articles lived a career and did a work that should satisfy any one's aspirations for leadership in are grown in our own country and would great movements. She was born in western Pennsylvania in 1816 of Scotch-Irish parents, and naturally grew up a rigid Presbyterian. This was a fact of much more importance then number of years that we make our children the soldier,—the best way to manifest appreciathan now, for then creeds and sectarian affiliations exerted an iron pressure upon the lives of ties of self improvement, and his value as a citizen | those that adhered to them. She was a plain country girl, and grew up with no other ests of capital and the well being of orderly citizens the women of her acquaintance. She married should be more subscribers that we have the that our former co-laborer Arcstigut has left the a young man of magnificent physique, and disturbance of the whole community. The true fairly kind-hearted, but of quite common-place intellect. He and his family were equally rigid Methodists, and those who remember the antagonism of the sects a half-century ago will see that the foundations for dissension between the young couple were already deeply laid. In ommon with the great majority of men of his day,-and women, too, for that matter,-he held pretty strong views about the subserviency of the wife to the husband, and his entire ownership of her body and her services-almost of her very soul. The young wife resented some of this, and though she helped industriously in such labor as gathering the crops, digging pototoes, and caring for the garden, in addition to her proper household duties, there is no doubt States, is looked upon by their people with affec- that the forcing of such labor upon her, in the obnoxious manner employed by her husband and his mother, did much to rouse in her mind will bind all together by the ties of friendly inter- the bitter hatred of Negro slavery, which became one of the great ruling forces of her life. She at length succeeded in escaping from the hateful drudgery of her farm life by going to Pittsburg in some employment, and finally went to Louisville, and opened there a corset and dress-making establishment. Her husband accompanied her, and the business was fairly profitable. She there had daily exhibitions of the evils of slavery, which roused her flery

News came to her of the serious illness her beloved mother, and there then ensued a scens which, read in the light of to-day, seems

resist the appeals of filial affection and remain with him and the business. He asserted his authority as a husband, and supported it by citations from the Bible. She urged her duty as a daughter to the mother who bore her and cared for her through her infancy, and maintained her position by quoting biblical prescriptions. Defeated at every point her husband suddenly discovered a new method of holding her. In those days such a thing as a woman going alone to a steamboat and taking passage, was unheard of. He refused to go to the boat with her, and told her she would not even dare to go across the levee to the wharf unattended. But she did so, reached the steamboat all right, secured her passage, and went home to her mother, who shortly after died. A little later her husband appeared on the seene, having sold out the Louisville establishment, and taken in payment a lot of "wildcat" Western money, a couple of cub bears, and a young panther. He gave the animals a habitation in the house, and one of the commoner incidents was their breaking loose and chasing the affrighted women through the rooms until the hulking husband could be call, ed in with screams, when he would subdue the brutes with well-directed blows of his powerful fist. Mrs. Swisshelm's story of these lively episodes, and the incidental allusion she makes to the satisfaction felt for her own frights when she saw the young panther chasing her tyrannical mother-in-law through the

house, makes quite interesting reading. Her mother at death left her a little bit of property, which her husband tried to compel her to give over to him, and when she refused, he threatened that, being the owner of her person and services, he would file a claim against the estate for the time spent in nursing her mother. This brutality opened her eyes to the condition of women before the law in Pennsylvania.

She had already gained a national reputation by her vigorous writings against Negro slavery, and now she began an equally strenuous crusade against woman slavery. There was so much right on her side that many of the more objectionable laws were speedily modified.

In January, 1845, she began the publication in Pittsburg of the Saturday Visitor, and made every issue a trumpet-voice against Negro and woman slavery. Her articles struck home every time, and were copied far and wide. She gained such a reputation that in 1850 Horace Greeley engaged her to go to Washington as correspondent of the New York Tribune. She had a fight to get the reporter's gallery opened to women, and, as usual, succeeded.

She maintained her Pittsburg paper, which enjoyed marked success, until 1857, when, having been for years formally separated from her husband, she resolved to leave the State and go to Minnesota, that he might get a divorce on the ground of desertion. She was weary of the obloquy and bitterness which pursued her on account of her stinging pen. and desired to retire to private life. But she was induced in a short time to take charge of the St. Cloud Chief. Minnesota was then a Territory, and the Pro-slavery Governor was trying to force it into the column of Slavery States. Mrs. Swisshelm antagonized the Govand her office was mobbed and destroyed and she narrowly escaped falling a sacrifice to the fury of the brutal Pro-slavery partizans.

During the war she went to the front of the Army of the Potomac as a nurse in field hospitals and did a magnificent work there-a These are the facts, which any one can verify | work bardly equaled, if at all, by any done by by going over the Secretary of the Treasury's anybody else. She threw all her wonderful vigor and executive energy into the mission. As we have repeatedly said, it was just and accomplished results in comforting and saving the badly-wounded that astonished the old dry-boned incompetents who were in charge repaid to the utmost farthing, and that the larg- of much of the surgical work of the army. Since the war she has lived quietly in Pittsburg, occasionally contributing to the press What we want and strive for is a similar some of her pungently written articles, the spirit of liberality in considering and discharg- sharpness of which knew no abatement to the

SPELLING REFORM.

The Spelling Reform Association of the United States has just held its ninth meeting. The object of this association is to bring about the beginning of a sensible reform in our present absurd and time-wasting system of writing the words of our language. It is admitted by all that no language in the world-not even those of semi-civilized peoples-is so ridiculously spelled as the great tongue which is the speech of 150 millions of the most active and progressive people on the face of the globe. We are keen for reforms and shorter and better methods in everything but writing the vernacular which is in every-day use. The special evil of this is, in the first place, the waste in attempting to learn to spell, -no man, tion of the magnificent journal which we have and the children of Germany, Spain, Italy, Holland, Sweden, Norway, and many other countries do not have to learn anything more than the sounds of the letters, which are always the same, and no more are used than will spell the word, and this is always pro-Spain the Government looks out for the spell. half. Let each man make an effort to get ing, and from time to time orders letters that may have become useless to be dropt. If we could reform our spelling the children would be able to devote the time they now have to apply to gaining a knowledge of orthography to acquiring knowledge of more importance in the battle of life.

(3) Write f for ph in such words as alfabet, fantom,

The trouble about the schemes for reforming the spelling which have heretofore been offered to the people, is that they attempted too much, and the friends of reform were not agreed upon the changes. The Spelling Reform Association has carefully steered clear of this rock which has wrecked all preceding attempts. About 1875 a committee appointed for the purpose made out a schedule of seven rules, which it ecommended should be adopted and followed by all friends of spelling reform, as a beginning. The rules, which have received the commendation of some of the greatest living philologists, such as Max Muller, and Profs. Whit-

ney, March and Childs, are as follows: (1) Omit a from the digraph on when pronounced as e short, as in hed helth, (2) Omit the silent e after a short vowel, as in hac,

(4) When a word ends with a double letter, omit the last, as in shal, clif. (5) Change ed final to t where it has the sound of

t, as in lasht, imprest. (6) In words ending in once and ence where the vowet is short, drop the final e, as in advanc, defenc, (7) Drop w from ow where it is silent, as in ro, mo,

The association recommended that all believers in reform have these rules printed on their envelopes or letter-heads, and follow them in their correspondence. Several prominent papers, such as the Chicago Tribune, the Utica Herald, the New York Home Journal, the New York Independent and the Toledo Blade, as well as publications devoted to educational and scientific matters, have adopted the rules in part, with the promise to follow with others as

soon as these were familiarized to their readers THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE believes in spelluniversally observed. In its columns the greatest simplicity of spelling permitted by Webster is followed, and it hopes that the time will come when it will see its way clear to carrying the reform as far as the Spelling Reform Association recommends.

PRESIDENT KATE B. SHERWOOD.

The Woman's Relief Corps has done simply the best thing possible in electing the brilliantly-able Mrs. Sherwood President. breadth of comprehension and in executive be handy, capacity Mrs. Sherwood is without a superior in the Nation. She has supplied much of the motive power of the Woman's Relief Corps movement from its very inception, and no one is entitled to more credit for its signal success than she. Her time and her energy have been given unstintedly to its development, and these have been always so wisely directed that not a single effort has been wasted. The high honor of the Presidency of all these noble women who in every State between the two oceans are devoting themselves to the care of the disabled heroes of the war, their widows and orphans, has been well earned, and her administration of the office will be as creditable to her and to them as her previous career in the same work has been.

Mrs. Sherwood's literary abilities have given her a proud place among the writers of the country. Unquestionably, the best and most stirring poetry of the war times comes from | Swaim grow still darker. Additional charges her pen, and her lyries are read and admired have been preferred, on account of which he and wept over from one end of the land to the has been suspended from duty, and his liberty other. It is a compliment to the gallant men, whose deeds she has sung so well, that she lumbia. should be thus honored by her co-laborers, and we congratulate the ladies of the Relief Corps upon their admirable selection.

"ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.

The ranks of the old soldiers have suffered a serious loss in the death of the brave and elo- foreign power. quent ex-Gov. Walter Harriman, of New Hampshire, who passed away at Concord on the 25th. Gen. Harriman was born in New Hampshire 67 years ago, and was the son of a poor farmer. He first qualified himself as a Universalist preacher, and ministered quite successfully in this vocation, but his natural bent was toward politics, and he was elected to several important offices by the Democrats of New Hampshire. He sided with Stephen A. Douglass, and took a strong stand for the Union, at the outbreak of the war. In August, 1862, and the mar with ther usual vigor, the led the 11th New Hampshire to the field, as its Colonel. His soldiership was of a high person and surroundings, order. In the course of the fighting in the Wilderness in May, 1864, he was taken prisoner and sent to Macon, but was subsequently transferred to Charleston with 49 other officers and placed under fire, an act for which Gen. Foster retaliated by placing a similar number of rebel officers under fire. He was released in September, and returned to his regiment in November, remaining with it until he was promoted to the command of the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps, at the head of which he entered Richmond at the evacuation of the rebel capital. He was made a Brevet Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct, and at the close of the war returned to New Hampshire State for New Hampshire in 1865-6, and Governor in 1867-9, and was appointed by Pres. Grant Naval Officer for the Port of Boston. He was an eloquent speaker, and his services were in demand all over the country in Presidential campaigns. His loss will be sincerely mourned by friends and comrades all over the country. THOSE 200,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

> We can have 200,000 subscribers by the 1st day of January next if every comrade will give us a little help. Every one who now takes the paper certainly desires to extend its circulation and influence. The abundant praise which has been showered on us from all sides proves this beyond a doubt. The best way to thank us for what we have done for

woman or child ever really learns to spell | built up to champion the soldier's interests and English correctly,-and next, the time that we to secure him justice is to call the attention to waste on it ourselves after we are grown up | it of some one who is not a subscriber, and enthought than that of living the usual life of and engaged in the work of life. Really, there deavor to get him to send in his name. Remembetter we can work for the soldier, and the editorial staff. The immediate cause of his departmore influence we will have when we make our appeals for him. A little effort on the part of each friend will give us the desired 200,000, and with that circulation we can advocate the soldier in a way that cannot be equaled by nounced just as it is written. In Germany and any other influence brought to bear in his be-

at least one subscriber.

COMMANDER WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, whose gallantry and good seamanship enabled him to rescue the Greely survivors in the nick of time, belongs to a well-known Maryland family. He was passionately fond of the sea from boyhood, and secured an appointment to Annapolis, from which he graduated in 1859, His first voyage was to Japan. In 1861 he was a Master, and attached to the frigate Potomac. His first battle was when on the Winona, which engaged a field battery near Port Hudson. He subsequently participated in several small affairs, and at the end of the war was a Lieutenant in the Pacific Squadron. Since then he has been an Instructor at Annapolis part of the time, and on the South American Station since his promotion to Commander, June 10, 1874. He married Miss Nannie Franklin, of Baltimore, and they have three children.

ENGLAND, with all her experience in building and maintaining a larger Navy than all the rest of the civilized world's put together, is no better or more economical in her system of naval construction than we are. She has spent eight | dead mules for breakfast,

years and nearly \$6,000,000 in constructing two iron-clads-the Ajax and Agamemnon-which are now pronounced absolute failures. In the meantime, a private firm on the Thames has built in two years for a foreign Government an iron-clad as large as the Ajax or Agamemnon. and quite as effective as they were intended to be, for a quarter of the cost. This gives us some

CAREFUL consideration of the French workngman's condition makes the outlook very discouraging to him. In Paris his average wages are about \$1 per day, or \$375 a year, but the city compels him to pay an average of \$40 taxes a year if unmarried, and from that to \$75 or \$80 a year if married. Emphatically, it does not pay to have a large family in France, and consequently the number of children is usually ing reform, and would gladly see these rules limited to two, and the population is at a stand-

JAPAN is going to have a Navy worthy of the "Great Happy Island." A commission is now in this country on its way to England to superintend the construction of several war vessels, each to carry six heavy Krupp guna China and Corea will have to look out when these are done, for the Japs will find it hard to resist the temptation to try their new artillery on any neighboring seacoast town that may

THE Temperance movement has been an active, vigorous force in England-where it is needed probably as badly as any place on the globe-for many years, but it now seems to be taking hold on the Continent. The Swiss Total Abstinence Society, which is a comparatively young organization, reports already a membership of 2,844, of whom 1,479 are men, 997 women, and the rest children.

COL. WALTER T. CHESTER having claimed to be the last man mustered out of the army of the rebellion, the date of his discharge being July 18, 1865, the members of the 165th N. Y. (2d Duryea Zouaves) make their claim of seniority on the ground that their regiment was mustered out at Hart's Island, in Long Island Sound, Sept. 9, 1865.

THE clouds around Judge Advocate-General restricted to the limits of the District of Co-

THE Regular Army has lost Lieut, Schwatka, of the 3d Cavalry, who gained such a welldeserved fame by his arctic explorations. It is understood that his resignation is to enable him to accept a desirable position under a

The number of pension certificates issued and signed during the week ending July 25, 1884, were as follows: Original, 1,194; increase, 285; re-issue, 34; restoration, 25; accrued pensions, 100; total, 2,178.

ENGLAND is at her old tricks. Several shiploads of English arms and ammunitions have been smuggled through to the Madagascar Hovas, with which they will fight the French.

THE best preventives of cholera are a clear conscience, wholesome food, and cleanliness in

TRIBUNETS.

The Judge: The vice that never sticks to young people, though they are more exposed to it than

Every day comes some fresh instance of one sex invading the other's peculiar prerogatives. Patrick McGoff has just been jailed in Pittsburg for knocking his wife down with a dish-pan.

nese are so abominably flithy, that if the cholerahad not attacked them it ought to go on the retired list for incompetence to perform duty. Philadelphia Press: French scientists say the

According to all reports, Toulon and the Tou-

cholera never attacks the eigaret smoker. It doesn't want to enter into any silly competition Keepers of Summer hotels and fancy bar-rooms

ment the great decrease in the champagne drank this season. That is easy to explain: When railwith his regiment. He served as Secretary of road stocks tumble from 150 to 10 their owners see a charm in a five-cent lemonade that completely eclipses a \$2 bottle of Veuve Cliequot.

Edwin Booth is oppressed with a taciturnity and melancholia that greatly puzzles his physicians, We can explain it: It is remorse-remorse for the way he has harried the country with certainly the worst stock companies that any man ever dured put on the road. Some folks are always so willing to have good done at other folks' expense. An Englishman

writes to the London Times to urge that it is France's duty to prevent a cholera epidemic in Europe by burning up Marseilles and Toulon, and he thinks she "can rely upon Christianity to reimburse her for the loss." We will venture that he will not contribute so much as a helf-crown to the reim The Duke of Edinburg, a highly useless and very unornamental gentleman, whose support costs the

been devoting the large surplus of leisure which he has on his hands to the collection of postage stamps. and now proudly announces that after a year's efforts he has amassed a collection of 3,000, or about 10 for every working day. If 'Is Royal 'Ighness has any energy left after completing this colossal work he might devote it to assisting his wife to get up a

It is not often that we find as frank an admission as this one from a Spanish Socialist paper: ure was a legacy of 6,000 plastres left him by his grandmother. Yesterday he informed one of his riends that he considered his new position incom-

It is the old story. The man who hasn't any farm wants a general distribution of the lands immediately, while the man who has a farm looks with horror on anything tending to disturb owner-

patible with our theories.

Another cherished picture of our youth has to have the negative re-touched, and the lights and shades so altered as to almost destroy the likeness. What school-boy has not been fascinated with the picture and description of the mighty condor? The picture showed the bird roosting on one of the righest peaks of the Andes, like a hen on the ridge-pole of a barn-proportions about the sameand surveying the whole continent, from the Isthmus of Darien to Cape Horn, with one comprehensive glance. The description told how it had wings like the sails of a boat, and a flight as swift and strong as that of a malleious stander; that it made ts home and hald its eggs in the eternal snows miles above the clouds, and yet in an instant could sweep from the glaciers of the mountain-tops to the burning sands of the deserts in the valley without being in the least inconvenienced by the rapid hange in temperature. This impressive descripon seems to be fairly true, and the great vulture with its 12-foot spread of wing, swiftness of flight, marvelous sight, and nests 29,000 feet above the wel of the sea, is the most wonderful of the birdreations. For all that its numbers and voracity mve made it such an intolerable nuisance that Chili has outlawed it as "an enemy of the Republie," by a formal proclamation, which places a price of \$5 on its head! The Peruvians and Bolivans are making similar war upon it, but none of them are very sanguine of success. Its eye is as quick as a crow's in detecting the approach of a gun, and to climb ley cliffs four or five miles high to estroy its eggs would probably be more destructive of the climbers than of the embryotic condors. o, in spite of all efforts for its destruction, the oird is increasing in numbers, and our children's children studying geography will be delighted with the picture of the same old condor, perched on the backbone of the South American Conand caimly scrutinizing Brazil, Peru, Chili, Boilvia, and the Argentine Confederation in search of a few